

most approved diets of the Modern Principles
of DENTAL SCIENCE,
joined to the higher teachings of the beautifying effects

[illegible]

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

The City Council met yesterday in committee session. Alderman Burdick (the Mayor) presided and there were seven—Aldermen Board, Bryson, Chapman, M. Chapman, Dean, John Harrison Harris, Hart, Hays, Joannette, Kippax, Manning, Martin, Riley, and Taylor.

FINANCE

The following statement of the financial position of the council for the week ended May 11 was presented:—Current account: Halsted City, \$2,436 14 88; Sewerage Fund, \$2,125 96 84; Sydney Common Fund, \$2,241 48 24; Halsted City, \$2,241 48 24; Town Hallors, \$2,241 48 24.

dr., \$289 16 7d; Streets Loan Fund (this fund
receives interest), cr., \$38,400 13c 2d; bank bal-
ce, \$132,322 3c 34, cr., \$42,345 2d;
City Bank, \$26,222 11c 34, cr., \$26,222 11c 34;
deposit 12 months, 6 per cent, matures March 10,
\$2000, and 12 months, 5 per cent, matures Janu-
ary 7, 1891, \$4000; Town Hall Loan Fund,
deposit 12 months, 5 per cent, matures June
\$200,000; City Fund, reserve account, \$7
7 11d; Sinking Fund, Cattle Saleyards, bal-
ance at Bank, \$26,222 11c 34; ditto invested
Newage debentures, \$2500; and also de-
posit 12 months, 5 per cent, matures Janu-
ary 7, 1891, \$2500; Sinking Fund, Town Hall
balance at Union Bank, \$24,157 1c 8d.

invested in Sewerage debentures (£4000) and Water debentures (£3000), £7000; Sinking Fund, £8 Loan, balance at City Bank, £18,688; £5000 deposited in Canton Bank, £18,688; Sewerage debentures (£5800); and Water debentures (£5000). £20,000; Sinking Fund, Town Hall Loan, £10,000; Treasury Account, £4370 4s 9d; Sinking Fund Street Loan Fund, Colonial Treasury Account, £2155 2s 4d.

PAYMENT.

Alderman Dore presented a petition from merchants in Marquis-de-la-Fayette, in view of the ladies' strike of that thoroughfare, for wood blocking to be laid down as soon as possible.

The petition was received.

MICHAEL LANEBOY.

Alderman M. CHAPMAN reminded the Mayor of suggestions which had been considered for making of the corner of Castleman and Deming streets, and that no alteration was being made, and a square Government building was being constructed.

The MAYOR said he would take action in the matter.

The town clerk had been to make inquiries, and the report of the city surveyor, he understood positively, was being taken to see that the work was carried out satisfactorily.

In response to suggestions from several aldermen the Mayor promised to have an inspection made of the corner of Castleman and Deming streets.

The matter of the new carts for the removal of rubbish in the city was brought under the notice of Mayor by Aldermen J. and M. Harris and by J. man Martin, who pointed out that the vehicles altogether too heavy and too large, and, in fact, not answer the purpose for which they were intended. The method in which carts are hired by the corporation was also referred to.

The Mayor said he had spoken to Mr. Key about the carts, and he was informed that they are

he would have thorough inquiries made into this matter.

Alderman JOHN HARRIS suggested that the surveyors should be asked to report upon the street sweeping and cleansing machines known as "Hercules." It was further agreed that the same should report exhaustively upon the best method of disposing of street rubbish—by crematory processes or by steam hoppers.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CENTENNIAL HALL APPROACHES

It was recommended for the adoption of the council that the proposal of the city surveyors to improve the approaches to the northern entrance

The consideration of the bill as laid before the committee, "to authorize the Sydney Tramway and Cable Car Company, Limited, to construct, take over, purchase, acquire, and run tramways in the city and suburbs of Sydney, and for other purposes," was resumed.

Clauses 10 to 16 (inclusive) were passed without comment.

Clause 17, "Power to use tramways with self-propelled carriages."

AMERICAN MANNING moved the omission from

The words "moved by animal power" had a strong objection to the use of animal power. The words were included in the Melbourne Bill, as far as Sydney was concerned, he thought they should be eliminated. The only question was, if the amendment was carried, would it be a serious question of extension of the system in boroughs yet created? If the words were allowed to remain, should be qualified.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause amended was passed.

Clauses 16 to 21 were accepted without discussion.

Clause 22, "Houses of sale."

Alderman Mann pointed out that in the borough Act clause 23 provided for recruiting the same.

distance between stopping places, &c. Such a provision was omitted altogether from the bill before the committee, and it was a question for the committee to consider whether such a clause should be here inserted.

Alderman TAYLOR suggested that a new clause could be inserted to the effect—

Alderman MANNING accepted the suggestion, and the clause was agreed to.

At the wish of Alderman Manning, clause "Powers to the local authorities to purchase to any use" was re-considered. He moved the addition of the following words to the end of the clause— "and provided that such valuation shall be arrived at by the valuer in regard to the provision herein contained that at the

perations of 30 years the said local authorities or the said Tramway Trust shall be entitled to the possession of the tramways constructed under this Act free of any cost of charge, or interest thereon."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 23, "Tolia, &c.," was passed without amendment.

Clause 24, "Workmen's trains."

Alderman MANNING called attention to the fact that the terms of this clause varied from that in force under the 1862 Melbourne Act providing that the end of 10 years the Legislature should have the power to revise the tolls.

The committee agreed to insert such words as would

place the clause on all forms with that in the Melbourne Act, and the clause was passed.

Clause 25 to 43 inclusive were also passed.

“Distribution of profits”

Alderman MANNING moved that in thebourne Act the clause dealing with the distribution of profits provided that one-third of the profits above 10 per cent. of such profits should be paid to the authorities. The promoters of the Sydney bill arranged for one-fifth. It was for the committee to say whether they would be content with, or whether they would go for, the profits of one-seventh. The most important question they would have to decide would be whether they would move an amendment, altering the word

per centum to 60 per centum.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause amended was passed.

Clause 45, "Reserve fund" The committee reported that this clause was amended on the motion of Alderman Manning so as to provide, in the event a tramway being purchased by the local authority two-thirds, instead of one-third, of the existing reserve should become the property of the local authorities purchasing.

The clause as amended was passed.

Clause 46 to 78 were passed without discussion.

Clause 79, "If tract acquire existing tramways, contribution to be for 40 years."

This clause was omitted from the bill, on the motion of Alderman MANNING.

The remaining classes, 80, 81, 82, and 83, were passed.

Schedules 1 and 2 were carried.

Schedule 3, "Fare not exceeding \$4 for any one journey on the following lines."

Alderman MANNING said the committee by passing this schedule should consider whether it would amend it by introducing a provision for short fares on a basis similar to that now in vogue, whether they would prefer to adopt a minimum fare of 5d, or 6d, or 10d, or 12d. Such a minimum fare is, however, unpopular, no doubt, but

should reimburse that in reducing the taxes they would be reducing their profits. If they agreed to do so, they would be carrying within the city for one year the taxes they would practically receive the income by one-half on the basis of the income of the city. The city would pay 50 per cent. He had no objection to the payment of a penny far. Provision was made for penny taxation for workers.

Addressing RILEY favored a system of socialism, leaving it to the company to arrange for the payment of the taxes. He would like to have an additional penny far. He would like to have an additional penny far. He would like to have an additional penny far.

thought the only of showing that such a system would not be successful with the promoters of the bill would support an amendment inserting the words "within the boundaries of the city of Minneapolis" before the word "residence".

The schedule was passed in the terms of Alderman Ryd's suggestion, and passed.

The consideration of schedule 4 was postponed to Tuesday next.

VOTE OF SYMPATHY.

On the motion of Alderman MANNING, seconded by Alderman M. HARRIS, a vote of sympathy with Henry Parkes for the accident he had suffered was taken.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—At the same time that I see in the paper the Government is preparing shelter sheds for unemployed in Sydney, comes the extraordinary news from Queensland of the measures taken by the dis- unions, both here and in London, to prevent the use of wool sheds in non-union sheds. One of this proceeding will be to deprive non-union employment, and this is a measure to be followed by the Government, in the case of the wool shed.

[illegible]

ONE WHO WORKS HARD FOR HIS LIV-
Bogus River, May 10.

"VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE."—Baudouin
Bogus will see that NEW FEATURES are being con-
introduced. Its columns contain interesting to edit all
and communications of the community, no efforts being
to make it the MOST POPULAR, RELIABLE,
UNBIASED WEEKLY PAPER in New South Wales.
This, our policy.—(APPEL)

la.news-page138

in our theatres, are done any harm, and if we are to believe the statements of those who have inquired into the matter, they have done a great deal of good. They have, at all events, been cautious of the most dangerous of the Legislature, by its non-interference, has given its assent. The present condition of the law, as interpreted by the highest authority we possess, is a reflection upon both Government and Parliament, and it is not surprising that it is putting an end to a situation that is intolerable.

The sixth General Conference of the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Church closed its sittings yesterday. A gathering of the kind could not fail to be interesting even in ordinary circumstances. The occasion was one that called together from all parts of the colonies representatives of the spiritual life of one of the most active and influential of the Churches, and one which in certain ways is perhaps more in touch than any other with the rank and file of the people. The members of the body that delegates of this wide-spread organisation have been deliberating in this city during the past fortnight on the affairs of their denomination is one, therefore, that must command the attention of all who are concerned with the religious and religious side of Australian life in a very marked degree. The influence of those proceedings, and of the men who took part in them, is not to be gauged in a moment, nor is the occasion that called them together without interest for those outside the Wesleyan body. It does nothing else, at least suggests the marvellous growth of an organisation which, beginning among a little knot of serious-minded Oxford students under the leadership of JOHN and CHARLES WESLEY, has now become the parent of the present Wesleyan Methodist Church, with its ramifications throughout the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia, and other parts of the world. Like most of the religious bodies of the modern world, the Wesleyan sense of the world, its beginnings were humble enough. JOHN WESLEY went into the fields to preach, like WHITFIELD, because the clergy of the Established Church closed their churches against him. His preaching had no other aim than to possessors of the "Foreword" in Moorefields and similarly unpretentious meeting-rooms in Bristol and the colliery district of Kingswood, and premises that were subsequently acquired for devotional purposes were vested in him. Hence never was there a connection with the Church of England, and their attendants almost incessantly formed another denomination outside that to which the WESLEYS belonged in the early part of their career. That is about a century and a half ago, and the wonderful increase of the denomination throughout the world since that time is sufficient to give unmistakable significance to the proceedings in the Centenary Hall during the past thirteen days.

It is not, therefore, the least, and a point of interest that put outside the category of ordinary circumstances. The chief business of the gathering was to consider a proposal having to do with the disciplinary organisation of the Church. It has been found in practice, on more than one occasion, and on other lines, on which organisations that were not necessarily of a religious character have been founded, because in process of time too narrow for legitimate expansion and the changed circumstances of the period. This is particularly the case with religious bodies, founded as they invariably are, to be of any stability, in simplicity of practice and great simplicity of spirit. But organisations develop with expansion, and the circumstances develop with time and change. This has been found to be the case in connection with the custom of the weekly class-meeting which is such a distinctive feature of Wesleyan Methodism, and on which so much of the perfection of its organisation may be said to rest. For many years past the Church both here and in England for its withdrawal as a test of membership. It had come to be very widely recognised that the Church has lost the membership and services of many conscientious and earnest workers, and that the same thing in practice had been found out of harmony with their personal predilections. The case is a peculiar instance of a rule of discipline that in its strict application has become rather stiff and posed a little artificial, and the discussion that has taken place in the Conference is interesting as illustrating the conflict between natural development and the hard and fast lines of tradition. The origin of the custom explains it simply. While in London in 1739 a few persons who had been struck by his exhortations waited on him with a proposal to join them in their religious exercises. He met them once a week, and as the custom grew he divided the circle into groups or districts, and the custom of experienced persons. That at first visited each person at his residence, but afterwards, for convenience, the members of each circle or class met together every week to advise and counsel, and to assist the weaker, and otherwise aid one another to perfection in the spiritual life. Attendance at class meeting developed into a test of membership, which it has remained to the present time.

It is difficult to believe, however, that in this as in other disciplinary matters the intention of the first persons who met in these meetings was to form a law to bind their fellows under widely different circumstances of time and place. Yet the danger of this is the danger of religious laws are very prone to fall. What the opinion of JOHN WESLEY himself would be on such a question may perhaps be gathered from what he has written on the subject of synodal decrees in the *abolition of the Church*. He thought, were adapted to particular times and occasions, and consequently must have ceased to bind when those occasions ceased. In arriving at their conclusions the other day the delegates appear to have had in mind the kind of mind, the kind of spirit, the kind of discussion on the subject of class meetings has been the adoption of a set of resolutions that will very materially modify this venerable custom in the Wesleyan Church. As we published these resolutions on Wednesday, we pointed out that while the weekly class meeting is retained, a monthly meeting for testimony and fellowship is also provided for, attendance at which will be a sufficient test of membership. It is also provided that discipline, infirmity, and other matters of a disciplinary nature may in the discretion of the minister and leaders' meetings relieve from attendance at these meetings, and that no one shall be liable to be expelled from attendance on Sunday. Our own question on very practical lines. While we are not at all in favour of, and thus continuing to stand in the old ways, it has recognised that necessity for modification of disciplinary regulations which is in itself an evidence of the sacrifice of vitality as a body. Without the sacrifice of vitality, the Church has adapted itself skillfully to circumstances as other and older Churches have done before. When MACALEY wrote about the elasticity of the Roman Catholic Church, he was not wrong, perhaps, so little as it is supposed that the Church, like everything else, must move with the times so far as their disciplinary rules are concerned, unless they aspire to become more venerable specimens of the well-preserved antique. Every Church has its own characteristic, of course, which it cannot sacrifice, and thus, dealing a blow at its own existence. There is characteristic of the Wesleyan body is the sentiment of fellowship on which it is founded, and to which end the class is one of the means of many means. To make continual attendance at class meetings an essential test is to exclude altogether the men from church membership altogether. By adapting the law to suit times and occasions the Church escapes this danger, preserves to itself the membership of many good men, and it is a very good purpose to exclude in the letter may truly be said to kill, while it is the strengthening of that link of fellowship which is the characteristic of Wesleyanism wherever it is found that give life and vigour to the organisation.

The Divorce Extension Bill experienced last night another of those vicissitudes that seem destined to beset its somewhat chequered career. After passing to a second reading by a very large majority of the House on 15 a week ago, it might fairly have been expected to meet with fair treatment in the subsequent stages. The opinion of the House was clearly declared, as it had been on several occasions before. The measure was not only still opposed to it had liberated their souls in re-affirming their opinion on this matter. One honourable member had stated his views in a mercilessly long speech, the House was divided, and the majority of the House was in favour of the Chamber fairly admitted. It might have been expected that reasonable men would have been content with this, but subsequent occurrences have proved that any such expectation was groundless. Every fair means to state their views, and asking to restrain them so far as taking action time may be so described, the opponents of the bill resorted last night to decidedly unfair tactics to defeat it. They waited till the opportunity to withdraw from the Chamber for the House was counted out for want of a quorum. The consequence is, of course, that the measure loses its place on the notice paper, and will have to be restored by giving notice anew. This means a loss of time, for it may not be easy to find a place for the measure on the notice paper just at once. But it means no more than this so far as the eventual fate of the bill is concerned, for the opponents of the measure may reconsider on finding it set down for consideration in the Chamber, and then they may withdraw. The trick of last night is not a new one. The Divorce Extension Bill has been counted out in the Upper House before. But the honourable members who are responsible for these tactics forget that they may be taken for the measure quite within the power of the friends of the bill to take. If those who are opposed to this measure persist in thwarting the will of the House to award the form of the repeated majority, the measure will be the same, and they themselves presently hoisted with the same petard they have used on this occasion. The same tactics are equally open for use by the other side.

Among the changes made in the bylaws of the Australian Mutual Provident Society at the annual meeting on Wednesday last, the directors have decided to make such further additions to participating policies which become claims between one investigating period and another, as to them may seem expedient. It appears that in the past all the claims of the society were distributed in the form of annuities, and the friends of the society have not received a full proportion of the profits accruing during the year in which the policy became a claim. For instance, when a member of the society claims of an annuity as a portion of the profits accruing in the year when the claim matured has been allotted. Though the bonuses have been distributed in accordance with the terms of the contract, a more equal distribution is now contemplated. What is designed is that every assured shall have bonuses in respect of the amounts of premiums absolutely paid. An annuity assured should receive a bonus of twenty annual, forty semi-annual, or eighty quarterly premiums, according as the premiums may have been paid. Of course it is obviously not fair that deductions should be made in respect of the amount of the distribution not being known or for any other reason. Possibly the full bonus of an assured will not be at once payable with the amount of the claim, because the exact profit cannot be ascertained until some time after the year and the making up of the accounts. But, however the deficiency may have to be made good, the directors are empowered to make it good in the interests of members of the society generally. It is to be noted that in the case of the change, and the institution is to be congratulated on the way in which it was brought about. Although the remark of Mr. AMORY that members should not publicly say anything which might cause a suspicion of rivalry, and that the policy of the institution must be taken with limitations, there is force in it. The directors are ready to receive suggestions and complaints from members, and, as in this case, are prepared to amend their policy in the interests of the members generally. There is that in the very desirable amendment of the bylaws has been made without unnecessary agitation. And it affords an admirable illustration of the true method of perfecting regulations, and on one hand by the directors, and on the other by the directors, of the society for the benefit of the institution. A recommendation coming from the board, sanctioned in the interests of the whole of the members, is obviously a better mode of proceeding than the method of forcing a law is decided by resolution at a public meeting—a course that should only be resorted to in the last extremity.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[illegible]

WOOD and BOTHERFORD.
13, 8, 12, and 16 h.p.
and 6 h.p.
Engines, 5 to 14 h.p.
at CO., 126 Liverpool-street.
COMPANY, Limited, War-
England.
able, and Patent Steel Ropes,
ing the 43 large Ropes for the
will be the finest ropes ever
shipment of Steel Ropes for
and Elevators. All ropes
of strength will be supplied.
Delivered from Ropes.
of PAUL.
ST. ROGER.

THIRTEENTH DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 22.
The President took the chair at 7.30 p.m.

[illegible]

Married may be used in the British Office, King-street; but the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in this respect.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in each insertion.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person or persons by whom the notice is given.

NOTICES OF MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

* * * The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication or the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

BY APPOINTMENT—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRBairn at the office of the *Edinburgh Evening Herald*, 15, and 16, Market street, Friday, May 24, 1868.